

ROSENBERGS LOSE STAY BY 1 VOTE; MERCY PLEAS RISE

U. S. Envoy Says France Outraged

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The White House was being deluged with clemency pleas from every part of the world as the U. S. Supreme Court, in a 5-4 decision, again refused to grant a stay of execution to the innocent couple scheduled to die in the electric chair Thursday night at 11 p.m., their 14th wedding anniversary. Thus, the Rosenbergs found themselves

facing the electric chair because of a single vote, with two judges, Felix Frankfurter and Robert Jackson joining with William Douglas and Hugo Black in favoring a stay. Justice Harold Burton, who voted against a stay, nevertheless said he would have favored a hearing on the defense plea.

Immediately following the Court announcement, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced it would hold a vast people's lobby all day Thursday in Washington before the White House urging clemency up to the moment of execution if the latter goes through despite the unprecedented pleas for com-

Bloch said he would try to see every Supreme Court Justice in another effort to get a stay. He said he would see "as many Supreme Court justices as will hear us."

If this fails and the application for a writ of habeas corpus falls through, Bloch said the Rosenbergs would ask Eisenhower for executive clemency. He said he would go to Sing Sing tomorrow to get the Rosenbergs' signature on a petition for clemency. If the petition is filed, he said, he would request an "open and full hearing before the President."

Bloch stated he would "expose to him and, through him, to the public, all the facts which up to now have been successfully kept from the public attention."

He said the Rosenberg children "most probably" will visit their parents at the Sing Sing death house tomorrow.

The court's 5-4 decision would ordinarily grant the Rosenbergs the stay they sought since that is what the rules provide for. But a technicality prevents the four votes from having the force of a

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas agreed late yesterday to consider a new request for a stay.

stay in this case. In fact, only four votes would have given the Rosenbergs the right to argue for a new trial which the court recently denied.

In his decision, Douglas was emphatic in supporting the defense plea for a new hearing and a stay of execution. He said that there was "substantial questions" presented by the defense in their petitions which assert that the government's case is based on obvious perjury of the key witness, David Greenglass.

The world's horror at the approaching execution of the couple, against whom there is no evidence, was made dramatically clear as the U. S. embassy in Paris warned Washington yesterday that the execution would have grave consequences with regard to the French people's relations to the United States. Similar warnings (Continued on Page 8)

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Make Every Minute Count!

An Editorial

MUST THE ROSENBERGS die Thursday night because they lacked a single vote in the 5-4 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday?

Four judges clearly favored a stay of execution to hear their arguments for a new trial based on new evidence.

The astounding thing is that these four votes would ordinarily give the Rosenbergs a stay of execution under the rules. A technicality prevents these four votes from having this force now! This has never before happened in the history of the court.

Can the conscience of our country watch them die in the electric chair in the face of this ghastly situation which is shocking humanity?

President Eisenhower says he opposes bookburning. Can he then favor the burning of human bodies for reasons of state, for political purposes, to prove, as the McCarthyites gloat, that America "is getting tough"?

In London the unions march before our embassy carrying the truth which millions overseas now see in this case:

"Save the Rosenbergs! Stop McCarthy!"

In America, one of our leading atomic scientists, Dr. Harold Urey, tells the nation the Greenglass testimony is clearly a fake! He is desperately seeking an audience with President Eisenhower.

The Vatican has spoken three times.

From France come the voices of its leading Catholics to Cardinal Spellman of New York.

No wonder Washington has just been told in grave terms by our ambassador to France that to kill the Rosenbergs will be a dire error, bound to have enormous results within France!

The people are saying to President Eisenhower:

"Mr. President! Please show the world that America does not live on savage vengeance, that America wishes to perform a deed that will show it desires an easing of the tensions of the world, not their increase. Commute the death sentence. Keep open the doors of justice for future judgement in this world-shaking case."

The Rosenbergs can be saved as long as there is breath in their bodies! Such is the message of trade unions of Britain, of the Vatican, of Europe, of the French Catholic leaders! The electric chair will not kill the doubts.

Greater activity than ever to save the Rosenbergs! Join the Washington vigil. Wire or write to President Eisenhower. Phone day and night to men and women of good will in your communities asking their aid in this crusade to save our national honor!

Tens of thousands of Americans must make the Thursday Mass Lobby for Clemency before the White House the true voice of America! Wire, write or visit all Congressmen and Senators!

AFL MACHINISTS IN SEATTLE WIRE PLEA FOR CLEMENCY

SEATTLE, June 15 (FP).—A wire urging clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was sent to President Eisenhower by the membership of Lodge 79, AFL International Association of Machinists.

The local also instructed officers to write Attorney General Herbert Brownell calling on him to drop the indictment against Hugh Bryson, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, on a charge of falsely signing the T-H non-Communist affidavit.

Harry Bridges Freed by High Court

—See Page 3

Chicago Notables in Page Ad Urge Mercy

CHICAGO, June 15.—A full page ad in the Chicago Daily News last Friday called on President Eisenhower "to act at once and grant clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

The ad carried a letter to the President, signed by leading Chicago citizens.

"The unprecedented death sentences given the Rosenbergs is both a product and a contributing factor to the current hysteria and fear," said the letter. "Hence, we cannot look at this case in terms of the Rosenbergs alone.

"Are we so far removed from our faith and our heritage as to equate mercy with weakness and strength with reprisal? We need to symbolize to ourselves and to others that in a period of severe testing we have the courage to endure even the hard threat of

James Lathe Adams, Moundville Theological School; Samuel Alman, attorney; Wallace V. And, pastor, first congregational church, Blue Island; Rev. William T. Baird, Arthur Banta, architect; James M. Baskin, pastor, First Church of the Brethren.

Bernard Beller, attorney; Millard F. Binion, associate professor of humanities, University of Chicago; Richard C. Blakely, instructor in English, Northwestern University; Florence G. Blum, associate professor of nursing education, University of Chicago; William M. Boddy, professor; Benjamin S. Bloom, Department of Education.

Harmon Craig, Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago; Rev. James H. Dailey, Landon E. Chapman, attorney; Donald N. Cole, First Universalist Church; Hugh Hall Colls, Methodist minister; W. O. Calloway, M. D., Frank W. Chown, minister, Halsted St. Institutional Church;

George E. Casner, Jr., assistant professor, University of Chicago, editor of Modern History; Eugene Cotten, attorney; Carl W. Condit, associate professor, Northwestern University; Maurice C. Crew, clerk, Oak Park Meeting of Friends (Quaker); Al Martin Curtis; Kermit Day, professor, University of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Eiger; Robert E. Elliott, pastor, Bethel OMN. Greenwood Methodist Church; Emanuel Engberg, Lemont, Ill.; Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community Church; Harold J. Finder, attorney; Raina G. George Fox.

Jack Freeman, attorney; Harold E. Friedman, attorney; Edward R. Fruchtman, attorney; Eli B. Goldstein, attorney; Eugene Goldwasser, research associate, Department of Biochemistry, University of Chicago; Rabbi David Graubart; Howard Greene, attorney; Homer C. Griffin, attorney; Rev. Henry A. Gustafson, Jr., Evangelical Covenant Church; Leiland H. Hilde, pastor, First Mennonite Church; Lawrence W. Morris, attorney.

William M. Hawley, Dean of Students, Divinity School, University of Chicago; Roger H. Hildebrand, assistant professor, University of Chicago; Randall S. Hillen, ex-seminary, Western Unitarian Conference; T. C. Holyoke, mathematician; Rev. Raymond N. Horner; Jerome Iannelli, attorney; Bahia Kaganov, artist; Dr. Alex Hogen, M.D., M.B.E.; Rev. Julian J. Kistner, Warner Avenue Congregational Church;

Rev. M. M. Kovacs, Christian Unity Department Church; Philip A. Klopman, attorney; Leonard Klarich, architect; Edward L. Kohlman, minister; William Kosherwa, pastor, Grace Evangelical and Reformed Church; Rabbi L. Kramer.

Werner Krinsky, attorney; Ludwig L. Kutz, pastor, Bethel Evangelical and Reformed Church; Byron C. Lambert, minister, Church of Christ; Edward M. Lamont, Dean, Divinity School, University of Chicago; Stephen Love, attorney and professor of law; Wenzel J. Lutz, attorney; Morris Lovett; Harvey Mlawer, attorney; Reverend H. Allen Maxwell; Joseph H. Mayer, professor, University of Chicago; Alba Mazzitelli, instructor, Roosevelt College; D. Rex McBride, attorney; Rev. Jacob Moskowitz; F. Burton Nelson, assistant, Mission Covenant Church; James Nichols, University of Chicago; Rev. George Ishimoto; Louis L. Perlman, attorney; John R. Pixton, Jr., Northwestern University; George W. Plankinton, assistant professor, University of Chicago; Harry S. Posner, attorney.

Rev. Louis Rawls; Curtis W. Ross, dean, Abraham Lincoln Center; Jessie Radicek, assistant professor, HT; Prof. Daniel Rech; Richard Rittenhouse, attorney; Joseph Rosenstein, attorney; Ned Rubin, attorney; David B. Rothstein, attorney; Bernard H. Sachar, attorney; Dr. Ralph E. Shuckley; Rabbi Nathan F. Soels; Ernest Samuels;

assistant professor, Northwestern University; Dr. P. M. Sutin.

Rev. P. Seale, St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church; A. E. Sharow, attorney; Morris J. Sherman, attorney; Samuel S. Siegel, attorney; Rabbi Ralph Simon, president Chicago Rabbinic Association; B. Simpson, attorney; H. Julian Smith, attorney, Gen. Ed. of Christian Endeavor Methodist Episcopal Church; William T. Stein, professor; Stanley J. Stevens, minister, First Congregational Church, Glen Ellyn; Rabbi Joseph M. Strauss; Rabbi John Tishbaum; Rev. G. W. Thomas; John B. Thompson, dean.

Joseph Z. Tischin, attorney; Alva Tempkin, minister, Oliver Presbyterian Church; Rev. E. C. Tsurvin; Chasidic Tzvi, prof. University of Chicago; William M. Trumbull, assoc. prof. of law, Northwestern University; Mrs. Margaret Varro; Stephen Varro, L.L.D.; Birgit Vennestrand, University of Chicago; Rev. J. W. Ward, Ward Memorial Baptist Church; Dr. Harold Wimpfle; F. Watt, attorney; Helen Joy Weinberg, Artist Equity Association; Bernard Weinbaum, attorney; Charles Wolff, attorney; Rabbi S. Barr Yampol; Prof. Daniel Zolinig; Mrs. Jacob Bedow, Anshei Sphard Synagogue; Rev. Alexander A. Goldfarb.

(Organizations Listed for Identification Only).

British Electrical Union Makes Mercy Plea

LONDON, June 15.—The executive council of the Electrical Trades Union has sent appeals for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to President Eisenhower and the U. S. Embassy, it was made known here at the weekend.

Other appeals in Britain include those from Paisley Trades Council, 60 dockers in Manchester, a factory-gate meeting at Metro-Vickers, Trafford Park.

Carlisle Trades Council, Carlisle No. 2 branch of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Keighley branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Three Bradford city councillors and a Labor Party agent have signed a clemency petition.

Clifton Ward section of the Rotherham Labor Party has unanimously approved a resolution requesting a retrial.

The Fire Brigades Union passed a clemency resolution by a big majority at its annual conference at Rhyl.

A unanimous resolution urging mercy was passed by the Cwmbran (Monmouthshire) Urban District Council. It was moved by Communist Councillor W. J. Waters and seconded by Alderman W. E. Brown, J. P., a Labor member.

Trade union branches which called for clemency included Ilford No. 2, Croydon No. 6, Acton No. 8 and Brixton No. 1 branches of the Amalgamated Engineering Union; North London No. 16 branch of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.

Nineteen women, members of the Stepney Women's Assembly, marched in a poster parade from the Strand to the U. S. Embassy and delivered a petition contain-

FRENCH CATHOLICS ASK SPELLMAN HELP MERCY PLEA

PARIS, France, June 15.—The Christian Committee for Revision of the Trial of the Rosenbergs sent the following cablegram to Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York:

"Deeply anguished at suspicious circumstances which surround the trial of the Rosenberg couple and the publication of new evidence, in particular the Greenglass testimony. The French Catholics beg the Cardinal, Archbishop of New York, and their Catholic brothers of the

ing nearly 200 signatures and six personal letters.

Trade councils going on record for clemency and a retrial were: Jurrow and Hepburn, Hammersmith, mid-Clanmorgan.

Women's protests to U. S. officials in Britain were sent by Washington House Women's Cooperative Guild and by 17 Birmingham wives and mothers.

The communal rabbi of Manchester and district, Dr. A. Altman, together with other rabbis last week sent to President Eisenhower a most moving appeal for mercy for the Rosenbergs.

A telegram from the executive committee of the Manchester and Salford trades council has been sent to the American Ambassador urging clemency.

Over 2,500 signatures were collected in three days in Piccadilly, Manchester.

A deputation recently delivered a clemency appeal to the U.S. Consulate in Birmingham. The Consul agreed to receive one of the deputation of four.

A resolution by the London Mantle and Costume branch of the Tailors and Garment Workers' Union called on President Eisenhower "to right a great wrong and set the Rosenbergs free."

A committee representing 500 women of Twickenham Co-op Guild and three groups in Slough of the National Assembly of Women have sent protests to the U.S. Ambassador.

Delegates representing more than 80,000 boilermakers have overwhelmingly appealed to President Eisenhower to grant immediate clemency.

"In the name of humanity we implore you to stay the execution due to take place on June 18," says the resolution passed by the Boilermakers' Society annual conference.

Brussels Lawyers To 'Retry' Case Of Rosenbergs

A group of Brussels lawyers, representing most political parties, have decided to form "an international tribunal" to "retry" the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was learned here yesterday.

FRANCE

PARIS, June 15.—A delegation of French lawyers visited the U. S. Embassy on June 11 and presented a petition with 200 signatures asking a stay of execution in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The petition cited new evidence presented in the U. S. courts showing David Greenglass and his wife, government witnesses, had testified falsely at the trial of the condemned couple.

"The undersigned French lawyers," says the petition, "note that the double death sentences imposed on the Rosenbergs rests on the single testimony of David Greenglass and his wife, that the Court of Appeals of New York itself has recognized that without this testimony the conviction of the Rosenbergs could not have been sustained, that the latter have invoked in the petition which they addressed to the Supreme Court the untrue nature of David Greenglass' testimony and that of his wife, and have brought out a great number of the contradictions that it contained, that new facts have intervened—in particular it has been established that the following declaration of the Rosenbergs was true: 'We have bought that tabel in 1945 at Macy's in New York'; that this fact has been proved, whereas Greenglass his wife maintained that this piece of furniture was of great value and was a present from the USSR in counterpart for photographs and microfilm.

"Another new fact has to be taken into considerations: the French and American newspapers published on April 18 the photocopy of a manuscript document by David Greenglass in which he admitted that he had made a declaration according to the suggestions of FBI agents on facts which he did not remember exactly.

"This manuscript has been recognized to be authentic by American experts and brings the proof that Greenglass' testimony was false."

LYONS, France, June 15.—Professors of Catholic faculties of Lyons presented a petition for clemency to the U. S. Counsel here stating that the "whole world is

anguished at the fate of the Rosenbergs."

The petition, approved by Cardinal Gerlier, Primate des Gaules, called attention to the communication of Pope Pius XII, in which he expressed his anguish over the Rosenberg's death sentence to the U. S. government and added:

"It is in the same spirit and without the least political intention," the petition stated, "that we are eager to associate ourselves with the appeals from all parts of the world asking for a decision upon the principles of humanity."

Among those who signed the petition were Lachize-Rey and Latreille, correspondents of the Gounot and Chapaz Institute; Joseph Follett, director of the Chronique Sociale of France, and Jean Laeroix, professor of Philosophy.

ORLEANS, France, June 15.—An urgent appeal to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from the electric chair was forwarded to President Eisenhower yesterday by Bishop Robert Picard de la Vacquerie of Orleans. The archbishops of Paris and Lyon sent to Eisenhower appeals for clemency.

Two leading French barristers, Maitre Vincent de Moro-Giafferi, a Radical Deputy, and Maitre Henri Torres, a Gaullist Senator, have cabled Eisenhower urging clemency.

Another leading figure backing clemency is Jules Moeh, former Minister of Interior, who was on the delegation of Socialist leaders that recently presented a petition to U. S. Ambassador Douglas Dillon.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 15.—A group of Melbourne women sent a petition bearing 2,200 signatures to Queen Elizabeth II "praying Her Majesty to intercede with President Eisenhower for clemency" for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

GUATEMALA CITY, June 15.—Thirty deputies of the National Congress, a group of Guatemala's leading intellectuals, writers, journalists, professors and directors of trade unions, joined here in signing a petition to President Eisenhower to halt the scheduled execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

GUATEMALA

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A Plea to Vinson

The League Against Capital Punishment, 11 Locust St., Brooklyn, sent this message yesterday to Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson:

"May we take the liberty to ask the Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court to read the following message to the court in session June 15, 1953:

"Some of the most eminent men throughout the world and millions of ordinary people are pleading for a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two young children. May we hope that the court in its wisdom and mercy shall grant a new trial."

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 15.—A group of Melbourne women sent a petition bearing 2,200 signatures to Queen Elizabeth II "praying Her Majesty to intercede with President Eisenhower for clemency" for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

EMBASSY IN PARIS TRIES TO SELL KAUFMAN POISON

PARIS, June 15.—In an effort to offset nation-wide demands here for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Press Service of the U. S. Embassy in Paris is distributing the transcript of Judge Irving Kaufman's statement, June 8, 1953, denying the condemned couple a new trial.

In passing the death sentence, Judge Kaufman accused the Rosenbergs of starting the Korean war and committing a crime "worse than murder."

Rhee Anti-Truce Stand Laid to U.S. Elements

TOKYO, June 15.—The Pyongyang radio charged Sunday night that a mutual aid pact between South Korea and the U. S. would "obviously run counter to the objects of a Korean armistice."

The signing of a Korean armistice agreement is now the order of the day," the broadcast said.

The treacherous Rhee and certain American elements in contriving to hamstring a Korean armistice will be condemned by the Korean people and peoples throughout the world."

The broadcast charged that "American elements" were back of Syngman Rhee's opposition to a truce.

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Supreme Court today reversed the conviction of Harry Bridges on charges of defrauding the government by allegedly swearing falsely in application for citizenship. Freed with Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, were his two fellow officers, Henry Schmidt and J. R. Robertson.

In other actions today the court refused to hear the case of two Negro soldiers on Guam convicted by military court martial in a rape and murder case. Their appeal was handled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a third action, the court,

with Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson dissenting, held that a home owner may not be sued for breaking a restrictive covenant agreement and selling to Negroes.

The majority opinion in the Bridges case, delivered by Justice Harold H. Burton and supported by Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and Felix Frankfurter, held that the Statute of Limitations had expired when the government brought its case against Bridges.

Bridges obtained his citizenship in 1945, and four years later, in 1949, the government brought its case, although the Statute of Limitations provides that in such cases no action may be brought after three years.

The government, however, based its case on a clause written into war contracts that the Statute of Limitations is extended in cases of fraud against the government. The court majority upheld the contention of Bridges' counsel that this extension applied only to attempts to defraud in cases where property or money is involved.

The court majority did not rule on another aspect raised by the Bridges defense, that the government was placing Bridges in double jeopardy.

Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Stanley F. Reed and Sherman Minton dissented. Justice Tom Clark did not participate, as

the prosecution was begun while he was Attorney General, and Justice Robert H. Jackson also did not participate as he was ill and absent when oral arguments were heard.

In the original conviction Bridges was sentenced to five years and Robertson and Schmidt to two years each.

GUAM CASES

In a six to two decision, the court sealed the death warrant for two Negro Air Force soldiers, Robert W. Burns and Herman P. Dennis, Jr., convicted by a court martial.

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BRIDGES

NATIONAL CIO IN MOVE TO END STRIKE AT HEARNS

By ELIJAH S. HICKS

Representatives of the national CIO have intervened in the Hearns strike, it was learned yesterday. The strike of 800 workers now in its second month, is being conducted by District 65 of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, CIO.

Since the strike began on May 14, the Hearns management has said it will "sit down" and negotiate with any "legitimate trade union that is not controlled by Communist sympathizers." The spurious charge that the present leaders of District 65 are "Communists" or "Communist sympathizers" was repeated in many costly ads.

Under cover of this red-baiting

Hearns imported strikebreakers and a scab union, AFL Local 1648, Retail Clerks International Association, which filed a petition with the NLRB based on membership cards signed by the strikebreakers.

CIO PROPOSALS

In the face of all this, R. J. Thomas, a member of the CIO national organization department, presented the following proposals to Hearns, as reported in the District 65 publication, Union Voice:

"That the strike be terminated at once and all Hearns employees go back on their jobs, establishing the status quo.

"After the strike is terminated,

(Continued on Page 6)

Halley's Lead in Straw Poll Sends Machine Politicians into Huddles

By MICHAEL SINGER

Political leaders, made desperate by the Daily News straw vote which showed Council president Rudolph Halley to be an overwhelming mayoralty favorite, were reportedly calling in district leaders to revamp their strategy. The newspaper's straw ballot, which Halley at a press conference in City Hall, called "objective" and "highly gratifying," gave him 22.1 percent of the total straws cast, an outright majority in 34 of the 72 city assembly districts, and nearly one vote to every three for his combined opposition.

What concerned the major party bosses, however, was the poor showing made by organization aspirants. Except for Mayor Impellitteri, who followed Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in third place, and County Judge Samuel Leibowitz, in fourth place, all Democratic and Republican machine candidates fared miserably.

Halley said the Daily News ballot proved that his policies for an "independent" and "efficient administration" had struck a responsive chord among the people, and

(Continued on Page 6)

Halley Urges Independent Slate

New York City's citizenry is not a candidate for mayor and is no favorite of the Democratic machine. He received 17.6 percent of the straw poll.

Highest machine favorite was Mayor Impellitteri, who ran a poor third with 13.5 percent. Impellitteri carried five assembly districts, three of which—the 2nd and 16th in Manhattan and the 3rd in Brooklyn—are heavily Italian. Impy is reported a favorite of the reactionary Queens Democratic machine.

HOGAN 8.6 PERCENT

The other favorite Democratic machine nominee, District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, finished fifth with 8.6 percent of the vote. He carried three assembly districts, none of them Democratic. Hogan was the favorite in Manhattan's 9th, perhaps the most heavily Republican in the city; and Brooklyn's 9th, by far the heaviest GOP area in that borough. He is said to be favored by Dewey.

Republicans in the poll ran poorly, all five of them getting a combined vote of 10.4 percent. Robert Moses and Rep. Jacob K. Javits tied for 7th and 8th with 4.8 percent each. Javits is a favorite of Liberal Party leaders, who hope to effect a coalition with the GOP behind him.

There were no American Laborites listed in the poll, but Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, received 10 straws, running second to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg among unlisted candidates. Mrs. Rosenberg is being boomed for mayor by the Post.

Halley and Roosevelt divided

(Continued on Page 6)

NASSAU-SUFFOLK READERS REACH 'WORKER' SUB GOAL

The Nassau-Suffolk Freedom of the Press Committee announced yesterday it had reached its goal of 965 subs for The Worker and Daily Worker, and would continue to plug for 400 by July 4.

This is the second residential district grouping to go over the top in the current circulation campaign. The Chelsea area in Manhattan hit its target of 150 subs early in the drive. Two others, the Flushing-Corona area in Queens and Crown Heights in Brooklyn, are within 20 subs of reaching their goals and are expected to finish before the week is up.

The Queens-Nassau-Suffolk County area, with at least 50 subs over the weekend, has now reached 1,370 in the campaign, and has gone above the 80 percent mark in its drive for 1,700 subs for both papers. Because many active Worker readers and campaign directors were in Washington Sunday to plead for clemency for the Rosenbergs, results of weekend campaigning were not available at press time yesterday.

Ship Strike Set to Go in Effect Today On East, Gulf Coast

A strike of seamen along the entire eastern and Gulf seaboard was set for this morning as representatives of the CIO National Maritime Union of the American Merchant Marine Institute made a new last ditch effort to find a basis for an agreement.

The walkout could ultimately affect 45,000 seamen of some 700 American flag vessels.

As both sides entered the conference room yesterday afternoon, little hope was held out for a pact by Joseph Curran, NMU president.

Replying to the assertion of Walter E. Maloney of the shipowners, that the morning session was a "helpful discussion" in which the union gave the "first real clarification" of its demands, Curran said:

"They just want to make believe they're naive."

He added that both sides were "as far away as we have ever been."

While the union has issued no formal strike call, the NMU tradition is not to work without a contract. The pact expired at midnight.

There has been practically no real discussion on the NMU's demands since they were presented two months ago. The union asked pension and welfare fund improvements, relief crews in ports to give seamen time on shore, wage increases and clarification of many points in the old pact.

The shipowners countered with a demand for a "management prerogatives" clause to give the shipping firms the right to ignore established hiring hall practice, and determine unilaterally hiring policy, promotions and transfers, and to discharge and discipline employees and even fix scales. They also demanded elimination of certain money provisions on the ground that they are "featherbedding." They also demanded financial penalties for unauthorized stoppages.

When the shipowners presented

their counter demands, Curran said, "We'll never negotiate backwards."

A walkout would take effect only as ships arrive. Only three ships were scheduled for departure today. Some half dozen ships are due by tomorrow. The only big passenger line due in the next few days is the United States, but she will in about ten days be sent to Newport News, Va., for her annual overhauling.

Thus negotiations can continue for several days with only a minor effect of the strike on shipping.

Truce Can Bring Prosperity, Says Gov't Official

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks declared last night he believes a truce in Korea would open up "almost limitless" opportunities for prosperity in the U.S.

"If we could have peace, and a guaranteed peace, the things we could do to make for greater prosperity in this country seem almost limitless," Weeks said in a radio interview with Gannett News Service.

All 5 Nations Agree to Be on POW Commission

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The State Department said today that Czechoslovakia and Poland have formally accepted invitations to participate on the Korean prisoner of war repatriation commission.

Five nations invited to serve on the POW commission have now formally agreed. Acceptances were received here earlier from Sweden, Switzerland and India.

Eisenhower and T. R.

By ALAN MAX

President Eisenhower on Sunday dedicated a national shrine to Theodore Roosevelt. When it comes to praising Roosevelt, Eisenhower WOULD pick the wrong one.

Theodore Roosevelt's famous words were: "Speak softly and carry a big stick." Eisenhower's version is: "Carry a golf stick and speak softly of not meeting with Malenkov."

Maybe what took Eisenhower to Oyster Bay was the recent discovery that the world is not Wall Street's oyster.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Two Heroes Of Democracy

WE LIVE in a time when desperate men are racing to quarantine these United States from all liberal and liberating ideas.

There was a time in the '40s and '50s of the 19th Century when the slaveholders sought with the same desperation to immunize the South and the entire country from any thought that Negroes were human beings. Later, as the Scottsboro case was to prove, the latter-day Bourbons were equally frantic in seeking to deny any Negro the right to certain protections contained in the U. S. Constitution.

Indeed, it is true to this day that a Negro accused of "rape" by a white woman is as good as dead in most southern states, although the Constitution has penetrated some areas of jurisprudence in our "backward areas." This penetration resulted first from the legal and mass struggles first led by the Communists and working class militants, and later by a broad front of civil rights fighters. And wherever the primacy of the Constitution over white supremacy myths has been established democracy has expanded a little.

The fight against racism, culminated in the Second World War, wherein the Number One racist and fascist was decisively trounced, is still going on. And we are reaping some of its benefits. But as the white supremacy myths recede a new one is be-

ing manufactured—the myth of "communist conspiracy."

THROUGHOUT the world, mill-owners, the whip wielders on plantations, the colonial robbers and the conspirators of war against socialist states where the formerly-exploited now rule are cultivating the new myth. Its main manufacturing center is Washington, D. C. The men who have invented the new and dangerous myth for which Hitler sacrificed an entire nation and brought death and destruction to tens of millions are at present hard-pressed. Even before they can assemble a military machine for the planned aggressions as their German model did, their hands are being manacled and their plans upset by the alarmed masses of the world.

"This is a trick of Communist conspirators!" complain the plotters against the peace. "This peace offensive is foreign-made, and any one in this country who agrees with it is a traitor, a puppet of Soviet Russia. Death to traitors!"

It is as simple as that—except for the means assigned to make the myth stick like a folkway in the mass mind. The newspapers grind it out. Those who before were newspaper reporters now manufacture the news reports to fit the myth. There are words to be hated—"Communist," "Kremlin," "Red," "Moscow," "Russia,"

"Soviet." The words are worked into any story in a way to produce the results demanded by Washington psychological warfare experts. Any argument is stopped by pulling out one of the magic words.

And when any of the hated words is linked with the word "spy," it adds up to the same as a Negro being accused of rape in Georgia, or Mississippi. The new myth has arrived. "Rapists" and "spies" must die.

Against the Negro people the racist myth operates to stop the fight for full citizenship. The "Soviet spy" myth is directed at all who want peace in opposition to the Pentagon—and especially those who fight for peace on a scientific basis.

SO WE CHOOSE two Jewish parents, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg; convict them with pre-jured testimony. (It's easy since the charge has the magic words: "Soviet" and "spy.") Now that they are convicted and sentenced to die (never mind the logic, or its absence; never mind the justice, or its absence) let's get them to confess! Better still: Let's write a confession and let them sign it to save their lives. We'll get all the "spies" then who have joined the Communist Party, signed a peace petition or criticized the Pentagon program or expressed indignation over the "salvation" of Korea by blood and fire. But the Rosenbergs remain human beings and won't "confess" to a lie under threat of electrocution.

Like the heroic Dutch boy at the leaking dike, the Rosenbergs are blocking with their still erect bodies the planned mass framework of those Americans who prefer peace fighters to Pentagon generals. It is against this threatened anti-social deluge, known better as fascism, that the masses of the world have arisen to demand: "The Rosenbergs Shall Not Die!"

AMERICANS vs. McCARTHYISM

THE CARILLON, Methodist Church's weekly news bulletin:

"I have just read the long reprint from the April 5 issue of the WASHINGTON POST, in which Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam answers, analyzes and refutes, point by point, the dossier on himself in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This dossier was the basis of Representative Jackson's attack on him on the floor of the House, which received such wide publicity.

"If Bishop Oxnam's factual, detailed answer could be and would be studied by every American citizen, I truly believe that public reaction would not only spell the end of the irresponsible and sinister methods of congressional investigating committees, but that a concerned citizenry would seriously rethink the implications involved in the congressional immunity clause. There is a major flaw in freedom's structure when any person, distinguished or otherwise, can publicly be accused without evidence, lied about, slandered, and smeared by innuendo, yet deprived of provision for legal redress.

"It is a slow process, but there is accumulating and heartening indications that the McCarthy and Velde type of Americanism is beginning to be understood for the dangerous thing it is."

Currey concluded his letter to the newspaper, stating he had mailed a copy of The Carillon to President Eisenhower in the hope "it will help him see his responsibility with regard to McCarthy and his duty to act before the investigators do any more damage to our foreign relations, academic freedom, freedom of press, freedom of expression and association."

Speaking for 2,500,000 churchgoers of the Presbyterian faith, 800 commissioners, or delegates meeting in Minneapolis at the 165th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., delivered a sweeping indictment of increasing threats to freedom arising from current congressional investigations.

"In assuming judicial powers traditionally residing within the courts," the Assembly declared, "a pattern of Congressional inquiry contrary to cut American heritage seems to be emerging in which investigation becomes inquisition."

Hashmall, in Jail, Spurns Stoolie Offer

CLEVELAND, June 15.—Opportunity to win his freedom by turning stool-pigeon, was emphatically turned down last week by Frank Hashmall, now serving a one to 10 year sentence at Ohio State Penitentiary in Columbus for alleged false registration of a motor vehicle.

Hashmall, in a letter to his wife, revealed that two members of the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission visited him in prison and tried to bribe him to become an informer.

Frieda Katz, secretary of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, said, "The action of the Ohio Un-Americans proves what we have said from the beginning, that Frank Hashmall's case is a political frame-up and that the technique of talk or else can become the law of our state."

The Ohio Conference called for letters to Gov. Lausche demanding bail for Hashmall pending appeal.

Indonesia Women Honor Dutch Mother for Son's Peace Fight

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, June 9. (By Mail) — That women of all colors and creeds are united in their love of their children and homes and their desire for peace is demonstrated time and time again at this Congress.

A peasant from Herault (France) expressed it simply when she said: "When I find myself among women of all colors from so many parts of the world I feel that all women love their children in the same way. That is our force."

This morning the Indonesian delegates, slender and delicate, presented flowers to the Dutch delegation. A special bouquet was handed to a woman whose son is serving a seven-year prison sentence for refusing to fight against the Indonesians.

This mother proudly held up a photograph of her son for the delegates to see as a fellow Dutch delegate said her people were fighting for liberty everywhere, for peace and the ending of all wars.

WORKERS' GRFEEETING

A delegate from the 1,100 Copenhagen shipyard workers greeted the Congress this morning. He said: "We have followed the discussions at the Congress and the struggles of women the world over for their rights, we have followed the fight of the people of Vietnam, Korea, Indonesia and Malaya for freedom.

"We promise the support of your male colleagues. In the name of our members, of their wives and children, we congratulate you for this Congress. Long live peace. Long live the working people!"

As he finished Madame Eugene Cotton, president of the Women's International Democratic Federa-

tion, took off her Chinese silk scarf (specially prepared for delegates by the Chinese delegation) and tied it round his neck.

Hundreds of messages of greetings are arriving. Many from delegates who cannot come either because of their own governments' ban, or because of the Danish government's refusal to grant them a visa.

A message was read this morning from Sudanese women who explained that they could not be present because of the tradition forbidding them to travel alone abroad.

"We support your struggles. We have deep confidence that, thanks to your help and the peace movements of the world, ultimately we shall see the end of imperialism, of oppression and war," their message said.

In greatest possible contrast were two contributions today. One from China where women are living free and creative lives, the other from Greece where women live in utter misery.

Madame Chang Yun, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation and vice-president of the All China Federation of Women, stated:

"The Chinese women ardently love peace. The more so because we have endured the sufferings of long years of aggressive wars against us."

She asked the Congress, "How can we fail to love and to treasure peace won at such cost?" And then she said: "We want to con-

struct our country in peace. We want to ensure a happy life to all our people. And, above all, we want a happy future for our children."

Describing the miraculous transformation in China since liberation, she said last year's grain output was the highest ever, and that of cotton was 50 percent above the previous highest annual output.

"The victory of the Chinese people," she declared, "had brought about favorable political conditions for the development of the women's movement. . . . We fully realize that the rapid development of the Chinese women's movement and national peaceful construction are inseparable from the people's democratic system of China. They are also inseparable from the consistent peace policy of our government."

SUFFERING IN GREECE

Turning to the question of Korea she told the delegates: "We Chinese women believe that the solution of the problem of the repatriation of the prisoners of war should lead to the realization of an armistice in Korea and will open the way to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and other issues in the Far East."

The Greek delegate read a letter from wives, mothers and sisters of men who have been in jail in fascist Greece for many years.

The sympathy that swelled in every heart was so strong as the letter was being read out, it was almost as if one could touch it.

Asking for help in freeing these prisoners who are under the most terrible conditions, the women wrote: "You who can un-

Daily Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

EISENHOWER AT DARTMOUTH

HAS PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, with his Dartmouth College speech, joined the list of "traitors" in the book of the pro-fascist McCarthy?

Has he become an "enemy of America" as McCarthy labelled the world-famous atomic scientist, Prof. Einstein, who sounded a clarion call to America's witchhunt victims to stand up and defend the Constitution against its destruction by the probers of ideas and thoughts?

WHAT DID Eisenhower say?

Right after Einstein was practically branded a traitor because he believes that ideas cannot be probed or treated as crimes, Eisenhower said this to the college students:

"Now we have got to fight it (Communism) with something better. Not to try to conceal the thinking of our own people. They are part of America, and even if they think ideas that are contrary to ours, they have a right to have them, a right to record them, and a right to have them in places where they are accessible to others. It is unquestioned, or it is not America."

This re-affirmation of the basic democratic heritage is exactly what this nation will insist on carrying out.

That this direct challenge to the basic Big Lie of Smith Act, the McCarran Act and the McCarthyites comes from the same Eisenhower who imposed a typical McCarthyite reign of fear on all government employees after consulting with the pro-fascist führer; that it comes from the same Eisenhower who Attorney General Brownell has extended the czarist-like "lists" and boasts of his new police-state plans against "subversives" and "suspected spies," only adds to its significance.

For it shows that the Eisenhower who had personally helped the Wisconsin fascist get reelected is feeling the powerful and rising pressure of the American nation for the defense of the Constitution and its Bill of Rights. And this is a sign of no small encouragement to the great mass of the American people who have been sickened and dismayed by the fast-rising power of the would-be American Hitler.

THE AMERICAN LABOR movement—the prime target of the Wisconsin pro-fascist—has now a tremendous chance to rise to its own self-defense and the defense of America. Eisenhower will not battle McCarthyism without the people compelling him to do so; on the contrary, he will appease it and carry it forward. But, the new world situation, with a Korea truce approaching, and practically all of Western Europe seething with hatred of the McCarthyite pro-war fascism, we Americans are in a favorable position to save the Constitution which McCarthy is out to destroy behind the "red scare."

The trade union movement is on record against the cornerstones of the McCarthyite drive—the Smith Act, the McCarran "Internal Security" Act, the Walter-McCarran law, and the Taft-Hartley law. To give Eisenhower's implied rebuke to McCarthyism real teeth, these vicious laws have to be wiped off the books.

The trade union movement can give a tremendous blow to McCarthyism by telling Eisenhower to follow his words with deeds. He can show he means it by granting amnesty to the Smith Act victims, by urging repeal of the Smith Act, McCarran Act and the Walter-McCarran law, and to stop the czarist-like "subversive lists" which breed McCarthyism's power.

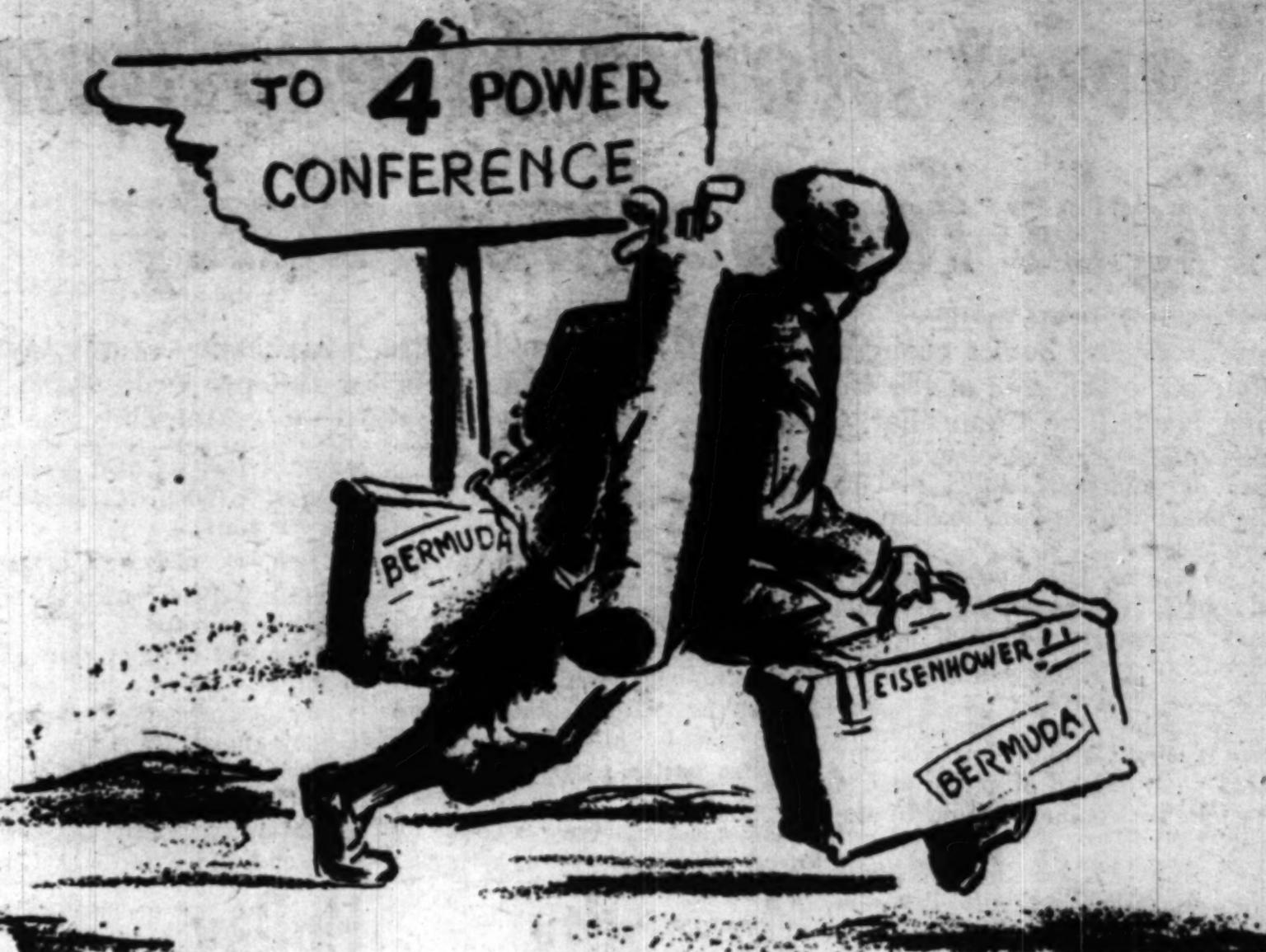
NO TIME FOR LAXITY

GENERAL TAYLOR'S statement to the troops that an armistice will not mean the end of the war in Korea serves notice to the people that the Pentagon has its own plans.

An indication of what these plans involve can be seen from the report that Japanese monopolists, in collusion with the Pentagon, are planning to make Japan an "arsenal" of Asia. For what purpose, if not to attempt once again aggressions against Asian peoples?

Moreover, a United Press report from Washington last Saturday declared that both House and Senate committees have approved the use of some \$95 millions "to selected persons inside enslaved countries," that is, for the purpose of espionage and sabotage against People's China and the Soviet Union.

To win a real peace, even greater initiative from labor and the Negro people will be required than has yet been shown. And numerous peace activities, such as the National Peace Lobby in Washington on June 25 will be needed to change the Administration's foreign policy into a policy of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other nations.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Amnesty Can Help Peace and Democracy

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN
(Guest Columnist)

IT IS GOOD to know that people are waking up to the importance of the amnesty campaign. But why so slowly? Is it because there is still so little realization of its vital importance even on the left, including Communists?

Of course, the immediate practical aim of the amnesty drive is to win freedom for the leaders of the Communist Party who were convicted under the infamous Smith Act and most of whom have already spent more than two years in prison. And were this to be the only issue involved in the amnesty fight even then it would deserve the utmost support of every thoughtful and liberty-loving American.

For the fact is that these leaders of the party were railroaded into jail on one of the most brazen and outrageous frame-ups in the history of the United States. They were framed on a charge by which leadership of an American political party that has been functioning on the open political arena of the United States for over 30 years became transformed, under the nimble fingers of the FBI and its stool-pigeons, into a criminal conspiracy to advocate "the violent overthrow of the American government." Fantastic? Yes. Criminal? Most certainly.

But it was much more sinister than that. This was no ordinary, so-called traditional frame-up of innocent men, bad and unforgivable as that is. It was the opening of a new reactionary offensive against the Bill of Rights, against the democratic liberties of the American people. It was the introduction of new methods of reactionary and monopoly rule, methods made familiar by fascism. It was the beginning of a retreat from some of the old, bourgeois-democratic methods of government and an abandonment of some of these methods.

It was the triumph of McCarthyism.

THAT MAY NOT have been clear at the time when that frame-up was being perpetrated against the leadership of our party, when Judge Medina was railroading them to jail and when the higher courts were substituting the fascist-like Smith Act

for the democratic principles of the Bill of Rights. But much has happened since. Our warnings came true. Millions of Americans can now see how right we were in branding the frame-up and conviction of these leaders as the opening moves of the pro-fascist monopolies and their government agents to undermine and—if allowed—to destroy the Bill of Rights, the democratic liberties of the American people.

Amnesty would bring freedom to the leaders of the Communist Party who have done so much, individually and collectively, to arouse the American people to the dangers of war and fascism, to the need of united struggle for peace and democracy. But it would mean more than that. It would be a blow of great power and effectiveness against pro-fascist reaction and for the Bill of Rights. It would strike a blow at McCarthyism from which this brutal and blood-thirsty aggregation of fascism could not easily recover. It would strike a powerful blow for peace.

REMEMBER that the basic, the real reason why the monopolies and their governments have imprisoned leaders was their energetic, skillful and effective leadership—pioneering leadership—in the fight of the American people for peace. That we must never forget. From this standpoint, these imprisoned leaders could be called "premature" peace leaders.

Remember further that even the prosecutors and the judges—those that are responsible for the conviction and imprisonment of the Communist leaders under the fascist-like Smith Act—felt compelled on many occasions to admit openly that it was the war in Korea, and the "strained international situation" and the peace struggles led by the Communist Party headed by its national board—that these were the reasons making the activities of the Communist leaders "a clear and present danger." In fact, that was in substance the reasoning of Chief Justice Vinson in ruling that the un-constitutional and liberty-destroying Smith Act was constitutional.

Amnesty would mean freedom for those who blazed a path for the fight for peace.

It would gain freedom for the

men who gave everything to arouse the American people to the need of struggle for peace, for an end to the war in Korea, for the peaceful collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union. And now, when the fighting on the battlefields of Korea is coming to an end and political peace discussions are soon to begin, isn't it time to bring freedom to the men who have helped bring this about?

Amnesty for the imprisoned leaders of the Communist Party would mean a powerful blow for peace, for the principle of the peaceful co-existence of the two systems, for friendship between the American and Soviet peoples.

This is what is involved in the fight for amnesty.

THEN THERE ARE the constitutional rights of the Communists and the right of the Communist Party to an open and legal existence. No liberty-loving American can remain indifferent any longer to the attacks of reaction upon the democratic rights and liberties of the Communists and of the Communist Party.

If you want to know why McCarthyism has become a serious menace to the democratic liberties of the American people, one of the reasons is the illusion that it is possible to save the Bill of Rights from pro-fascist attacks without defending the democratic rights of the Communists. This illusion is McCarthyism's secret weapon. Liberty-loving Americans better wake up to that.

It will also be good if some persons on the Left would begin to see that amnesty is not "just defense" to be fought for only by special groups and organizations. Amnesty is defense, of course, but it is defense of peace and democracy, and this is the job of all people's organizations and, first of all, of Communist Party organizations. Amnesty is defense—defense of the democratic liberties and right of Communists and of the Communist Party, and this is the job of all people's organizations and, first of all, of Communist Party organizations.

Daily Worker

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Soviet Moves Strengthen Fight for German Unity

By Daily Worker Foreign Department

Recent Soviet changes in East Germany and Austria have made the question of a four-power solution of the German problem an acute issue for the pro-Wall Street coalition headed by Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union. Moreover, the Soviet moves have made obsolete a number of points scheduled for the Bermuda three-power conference this month.

Adding to Adenauer's woes are a split in his governing coalition and a powerful upsurge of demands from German industrialists for East-West trade.

Apparently Adenauer realizes that if West German elections were held now, instead of at the end of August, his coalition would be defeated.

On June 12, less than 24 hours after the Socialist Unity Party in East Germany had made moves to facilitate German unity, Adenauer declared his opposition to any Four-Power discussion of Germany.

Two days later, he repeated his opposition, declaring that only Soviet agreement to his demand for "free elections" in all of Germany and the formation of a "free" German government would cause him to change his mind. But before concluding his speech at a party rally in Augsburg, he added two other demands: that the Soviet Union release all German war prisoners, regardless of whether or not they had committed war crimes, and that the East German authorities free all political prisoners.

However, Adenauer was challenged by a ranking leader of his own party, Jacob Kaiser, Minister for All-German Affairs in the Bonn government, who said in a radio broadcast:

"We Germans are faced today with the question of whether four-power negotiations can carry us further along the road toward reunification."

"There is no use of theoretical discussions in the present phase of world affairs. This question can only be cleared up in four-power negotiations. We must, therefore, welcome genuine negotiations. The free world must, however, appear with a realistic program."

The Social Democratic Party is making unification through four-power agreement a major election plank. Erich Ollenhauer, party leader, is also stumping the country in favor of four-power talks.

The new situation in West Germany is partly in response to the recent Soviet and East German unity moves, although a powerful movement against remilitarization and the "contractual agreement" is also deeply rooted in the work-

I have moved downstairs
(Same bldg., street entrance)

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I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from Imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — \$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4-5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons — silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way — store entrance.

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The final clearance sale on imported Linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Ireland will take place during the entire month of June. Avail yourself of this opportunity and save a lot of money.

LINEN DEPARTMENT

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7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts. Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 30% on all items. Special reduction for purchases.

HELP SAVE THE ROSENBERGS Volunteers

URGENTLY NEEDED

Between 9 A.M. to 12 P.M.
by National Committee to
Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave. (at 48th St.)
LO 4-9585

TO HARRY:

We express our deepest sympathy to you on the loss of your mother.

—Friends in Fur

Bridges

(Continued from Page 3) trial for murder and rape on Guam Island. In a dissent by Douglas and Black, certain "undisputed facts" were brought out—that "confessions" had been extracted by force, and that Dennis, when he was finally brought into court repudiated these confessions as "involuntary and untrue."

It was also brought out that Burns and Dennis were accused by a third soldier, Calvin Dennis (no relation to Herman). Calvin Dennis had previously been tried and convicted of the same crimes and sentenced to death. His sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

Although Herman Dennis repudiated his confession in court, Burns had never signed a confession despite pressure and intimidation.

The "investigation" and questioning of Dennis and Burns was conducted by two police officers whom the Army called in to do the job. One was the assistant police chief of Guam and the other a member of the Berkeley, Calif., police department.

Frankfurter, while he voted with the majority, wrote a separate opinion.

The majority opinion was delivered by Vinson and supported by Reed, Burton, Clark, Jackson and Minton.

In the restrictive covenant decision delivered by Minton, the court ruled that parties to a "white only" restrictive covenant clause may not sue one of the signers of the agreement for breaking the contract.

The suit was entered by California homeowners against Mrs. Leola Jackson for announcing sale of her property to Negroes.

Vinson dissented on the legalistic ground that the Negro family to whom the property was sold did not claim it was being harmed.

The court handed down an order some time later reversing the action of Federal Judge George B. Harris who had revoked Bridges' citizenship. Harris was directed to "dismiss the proceeding."

Informed of the decision, Bridges declared, "Now it's business as usual for ILWU. We're going right on making union progress."

The decision left Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell's list of so-called subversive organizations in a peculiar light. By edict of Brownell, the Bridges-Schmidt-Robertson committee, whose only function was to raise money for the defense of the three longshore leaders, was placed on that list. Now that the case has been won the committee remains on the list though its objective has the approval of the highest court in the land.

It was the second time Bridges won an outstanding victory in the country's highest court. The prosecution of the union leader, which began in 1934 at the city level, was picked up by the Labor Department. Despite the findings of the distinguished Bridges commission under Dean James Landis that there was no evidence he was a Communist, the Labor Department brought deportation proceedings against him.

On June 18, 1945, the Supreme Court reversed the deportation order, and the late Justice Frank Murphy in a resounding decision branded the persecution of Bridges "a monument to man's intolerance of man."

Discussing the burden, he added that our "sons, our brothers, our husbands pay even more dearly in the essential fight to preserve our democratic way of life," the usual analogy for monopoly's war drive.

Marxist Institute

Dinner Tonight

The Jefferson School of Social Science will hold its second annual dinner for Institute students tonight (Tuesday) and tomorrow at the Jefferson School.

The program will include Victor Perlo, Dooley A. Wilkerson, Howard Selsam, Dolly Mason, Hope Foye, Myer Weisz, and Betty Sanders. The dinner is open to present and former Institute students.

Hearns

(Continued from Page 3) the CIO will negotiate a settlement subject to ratification by the Hearns workers.

"The Hearns workers will be established as a separate local of CIO."

These proposals, a compromise before the company's red baiting, were at first accepted and then rejected by the company, according to Union Voice. The company demanded certain workers be discharged despite their seniority, that the CIO agree in advance to end the Security Plan which gives insurance to the workers, and that the company be permitted to pay the lowest rates that workers would accept, down to the legal 75-cent floor.

Discussions between Albert M. Greenfield, millionaire owner of Hearns, and CIO leaders Thomas Morris, Lushewitz, and Michael Mann, are being continued on an intermittent basis.

Meanwhile, picketing of the stores and distribution of leaflets are being continued.

A spot check at the 14 St. store yesterday and comparison with similar stores in the neighborhood showed the public was boycotting the scab sale.

While the company has made a special attempt to hire Negroes as scabs, the New York branch of the NAACP in a recent executive board resolution condemned Hearns' anti-labor policies and attacked its attempt to "use" the Negro people to break the strike.

Say Churchill Will Leave for Bermuda June 27

LONDON, June 15.—Security officers at London Airport have been alerted to make preparations for Prime Minister Winston Churchill's departure for Bermuda June 27, reliable sources said today.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

FATHER'S DAY SPECIAL. Famous make Electric Shaver. Reg. \$23.50. Spec. \$15.50. Popular Pocket Lighter. Reg. \$5.50. Spec. \$3.67. Many other gifts available at comparable savings. Standard Brand Distributors, 142 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 30 minutes free parking. GR 3-7810.

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Petition to the President In the Matter of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

In the matter of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
The undersigned petitioners come forward.
To confess their guilt.

We hereby affirm
That we too have committed the following crimes,
to wit:

Joined unions
Signed petitions
Fought Jim Crow

Spoke peace.

(Some of us have typewriters in our homes and
jello boxes,
Yes, even collection cans for child refugees.)

More, we have had access to the secret of our
nation's strength—

We have passed through our hands the dream of
human brotherhood
And finding it good have given it freely to our
friends.

It seems unfitting to implicate the dead,
But truth compels the admission that we had it
from Jefferson,

From Lincoln, Douglass, Lenin, and others before
and since them.

(We will compile a list upon request.)

Indeed, many graves on this and foreign soil
Will need to be barbed-wired
And histories further edited

To wipe out the plot in whole.

Nor is America's weakness hid from your petitioners' eyes:
That its Government fears the people!

We are guilty of much.

We have conspired as follows:

To end the now-dying Korean War, and all wars;
To save one-third of our nation's human resources
From wastage and slow death;

To let the impartial sun shine on black as on
white faces;

To bring into disrepute those who bear false
witness in star chambers;—

This and much more.

It is only fair, Mr. President,
To advise you that your journey into history will

be tedious,
For consistency will require that you step over
not two,

But perhaps two million such offending corpses—
Likely more, for we have a way of replacing our
dead ten-fold.

With luck you may escape as lightly as Hitler,
To whose eternal credit six million expunged
names of Jews

Will never cease to bear witness.

We offer this confession as an economy measure—

In this year of excess profits tax repeal
You may well hesitate to afford us all a trial—

And prayerfully beseech that,

Without further waste of due process,

We be brought unto Ossining

There to share the death cell with our friends.

Whence our heart with theirs

Shall return to the daily struggle

With mightier zeal (for having thus confessed)

To compound the crimes we speak of.

Wash not your hands;

They shall never be clean of us.

—ELIZABETH RUSSELL.

At the Funeral of Mendy Shain

By EDITH SEGAL

"I came for one reason," said a seasoned Camp Lakelander—"to see for myself if it was really true that Mendy was dead." No one, no one could believe it—the shock was unbearable.

Mendy Shain, the Choral and Social Director of Camp Lakeland and conductor of the Jewish Peoples Chorus of Philadelphia and Paterson for many years, was a dynamo of energy—and now he was still. He died at his post—backstage—directly after appearing as guest conductor for the Newark Peoples Chorus last Sunday evening, June 6.

Hundreds of workers filled the large hall of Stuyvesant Casino and wept as the magnificent Jewish Peoples and Philharmonic Chorus sang the songs which Mendy so often conducted.

He was more than a conductor. He had taken his place at the side of the people from whom he came—and their struggles, their hopes and aspirations were his. He grew up on Chicago's west side. His father was a well known cantor living monument to Mendy Shain, and he was a child prodigy.

Mendy was about 14 when he joined Jacob Schaefer's chorus, the of our land—still unsung."

great Schaefer, whose leading disciple he became. He put in some years as a singer in vaudeville and did many odd jobs before he became a full time conductor and one of the founders of the Jewish Musical Alliance.

Mendy Shain was known and loved by thousands of young people, whom he inspired with the beauty of the old Jewish folk songs, as well as the new music of Earl Robinson, Maurice Rauch and Sonny Vale. As a soldier during World War Two he conducted army choruses that won wide acclaim.

A needle trades worker was overheard saying, "He made me sing for the first time in my life I sang a solo." And some young man said, "He could pitch a good ball, that Mendy."

The tributes were many. They were simple and deeply moving—"Camp will miss him—the Chorus will miss him—his dear wife Mollie and his beautiful little girl Marcy will miss him—but we will build a living monument to Mendy Shain—we will sing the songs he taught us and the songs—the great songs



MENDY SHAIN

two long imprisonments deSade played a minor part in the French Revolution. He was the president of one of the Paris Sections and as such had to pronounce a funeral oration for Marat.

On the strength of this, and of certain passages in his writings, Gorer claims deSade as a "revolutionary" and "probably the first reasoned Socialist."

The claim is puerile on both counts.

DeSade was, temporarily, destitute. Attendance at meetings of a Section qualified an indigent "patriot" for a dole, substantially increased for the officers of the Section. That is sufficient to account for his momentary prominence.

How little he was in sympathy with the real revolutionaries is proved by the fact that but for the reaction of Thermidor he would have been executed for his "moderatism."

As for deSade's "socialism"—which Gorer infers from the novels—it is at most a banal rehash of Plato, More, Campanella and Morelly's "Code de la Nature" with large infusions of sentimentalism from Rousseau.

An amusing example of deSade's "borrowing"—which Gorer mistakes for an original notion—is a proposal to enforce compulsory promiscuity, everyone being entitled to claim sexual satisfaction at will from any member of the opposite sex.

Gorer really ought to know that this was the plot-basis of a comedy by Aristophanes written in derision of Plato and his school. And when he alleges this pamphlet by deSade was reprinted "as propaganda by the Commune in 1848," he says "the thing which is not." There was no Commune in 1848.

During the interval between his

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

European Basketball Tourney Scores

LAST WEEK we mentioned that we had no information on the European Basketball Championship tourney in Moscow beyond the brief wire service story that the Soviet Union's team had retained its championship. Readers confirm that there is a lot of interest here in European competition in this mushrooming U.S.-born game.

A very helpful Pennsylvania reader who translates the Sôviet press has filled us in with the scores, missing only one day's activities. What we have definitely is that 17 teams competed, the Soviet team (which finished second to us in the Olympics) was undefeated, Hungary finished second with three defeats and France third with four defeats.

Because of the one day's scores missing, we are not sure how the rest of the teams finished after that, but three, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Israel, seems clearly to have done well.

The 17 participating teams in the big Moscow affair, in alphabetical order, were Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Romania, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

With the exception of the day's play our reader-translator missed, here are the scores of the top team's games as I have grouped them together from the scores provided:

The Soviet team beat Belgium 59-31, Hungary 64-54, Czechoslovakia 49-41, France 80-51, Hungary again 29-24, Italy 88-54, Egypt 66-27, Israel 75-25 and Yugoslavia 57-43.

Runner-up Hungary, which seems to be coming fast in every sport, beat Denmark 95-30, Belgium 57-35, Italy 49-38, Egypt 89-50, Yugoslavia 69-51, Israel 66-20, apparently beat France on the day we missed, and lost twice to the Soviet Union and once to Czechoslovakia 44-39.

Here is the way third place France fared from the scores at hand: beat Germany 76-44, Sweden 65-33, Egypt 73-62, lost to the USSR 80-51, beat Yugoslavia 58-39, lost to Czechoslovakia 55-47, beat Israel 82-45, lost to Italy 54-52, and to Hungary by same score.

Israel's strong showing is of some interest, since their team was knocked out of the Olympics in the first round and no line was really possible on them. Former CCNY coach Nat Holman had reported after his trip there in 1951 that basketball interest was high. He organized clinics, left movies, helped train coaches and thought there would be a steady process of improvement. The team beat Finland 80-36, Bulgaria 61-48, lost to Yugoslavia 57-55, then turned the tables on Yugoslavia 40-29, beat Italy 47-22, Czechoslovakia 59-53, lost to France 62-45, lost to USSR 75-25 and lost to Hungary 68-20. They won by forfeit from Egypt, which refused to play them. Israel, by comparative scores, was much better than Egypt.

Highest score we noted was credited to Bulgaria in routing Denmark 96-26. Bulgaria also scored 94 in trouncing Lebanon. Hungary's 95 against Denmark appears to be the third highest, and Czechoslovakia's 94-33 rout of Switzerland right behind.

A glance at the scores shows the Soviet team way out in front in defense. The average score against them was probably in the low thirties, which is indeed remarkable.

What's Holding Up the Chess Match?

WHILE WE'RE on the international sports front, there is still no word from Washington on visas for the Soviet chess stars who were invited here by the U.S. Chess Federation, and accepted. The matches were originally supposed to be this week. Now the Chess Federation has postponed them another month, obviously because the State Department is sitting on the visas.

What a dismal spectacle we are making of ourselves. Just last November two American women, Mrs. Mary Bain and Mona M. Karff, took part in the Women's Challenger Chess Tournament in Moscow. Their visas were issued as a matter of course. Nobody asked them if they were Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Communists, Prohibitionists or Vegetarians and nobody cared.

Let's have an editorial on the "Iron Curtain" tomorrow, shall we, gentlemen of the Times, Post, et al.?

Floyd May Become a Heavyweight

FLOYD PATTERSON, the 19-year-old boxer from Brooklyn who won the Olympic middleweight title, has scored 6 KOs in winning his first 7 fights as a pro and may wind up as a heavyweight in five years or so.

"He's a bit over 6 feet and is the type who will mature late," says manager Gus D'Amato. "He is big boned and his mother and father are big people."

If Floyd grows into the 190 class and keeps enough of that dazzling speed and terrific punch . . . well . . .

Couple More Yankees

IN THE WEEK since figuring out the "Premature Allstar Teams" which appeared in the weekend paper, I would now make a couple of changes. Berra is coming fast and I would make him the catcher instead of Lollar. Hank Bauer would replace Busby in the outfield to make it an All Yank trio. I can see Ed Robinson starting to knock in those runs enough to probably move past Vernon of Washington soon as top choice, and, in the National, with Sorkont having pitched two nice games, I would put him on the pitching staff instead of Staley.

Which would make our current vote: Nationals—Kluszewski, Schoendienst, Hammer and Mathews. Robinson, Snider and Bell. Campanella. Roberts, Simmons, Spahn and Sorkont.

American—Vernon, Avila, Rizzuto and Hosen. Woodling, Mantle and Bauer. Berra. Sain, Ford, Logue and Garcia.

Think the Yanks have a chance for the pennant?

THANKS TO E. R. of New Orleans for \$5 for the paper and kind words on the column.

Inside Free Viet-Nam

14 Million Learn to Read and Write in Liberated Viet-Nam

By JOSEPH STAROBIN
(13th of a Series)

"IN OUR COUNTRY, everybody is a poet," said the assistant minister of education when I asked him to tell me something of Viet-Nam's cultural achievements. He turned to To Huu, a quick, smiling young man of 33, dressed in the same informal khakis that most everyone at the school of cadres was wearing; he is one of Viet-Nam's leading poets, a Communist since his teens and a veteran of three prisons. "For example," the assistant minister continued, "there are the first two lines of our friend To Huu's poem which everyone knows by heart:

"On the lake there is nothing more beautiful than the lotus.
"In our country of Viet-Nam, there is nothing finer than the name of President Ho."

These kinds of verse have become very popular, and are known as the "Caw Dao," a kind of rewriting old proverbs and sayings, or the creation of new ones in the old forms.

I myself had encountered this national pastime and passion of versifying during our travels from one place to another. My constant companion, Luong, would tease me as our horses halted in mid-stream gulping water and refusing to budge. "It's at such moments," Luong would joke "that some of our most illustrious ancestors wrote their best poems. How about a poem from you?"

THE ASSISTANT minister, Nguyen Khanh Toan, is a man of 49, well-versed in French, German and Russian culture and a veteran of the jails of the '20s. In his opinion, the biggest Vietnamese achievement has been the campaign against illiteracy, during which 14 million people, two-thirds of the population, have learned to read and write.

I could not get over this figure, for what does "Western Civilization" have to say for itself when, after having kept a whole nation illiterate for 85 years, the Resistance liquidates the backwardness of the ages within a short time.

Moreover, much work has been done among the national minorities. In some cases, their spoken languages have been put into writing; in other cases, a literature is growing up in these languages for the first time.

At the school there was the famous Bai Tai Doan, a poor peasant of the Man minority, who hadn't known how to read or write when he came into the first armed detachments of the Resistance 10 years ago. He re-

cently won third prize for his poems in the national literary competition.

Not counting southern Viet-Nam, there are half a million children attending the schools of the Resistance, schools from first to ninth grade. And there is a university in the forest, the University of the Democratic Republic.

There are rural theatre groups, which as in China adapt the classical operas and operettas to modern themes.

In the past year, a literary and cultural competition took place, to which 700 works had been contributed; 176 were stories, poems and plays. No less than 289 cultural workers took part of whom only 54 had been previously recognized and established.

First prize went for a novel written by the miner, Vo Huy Tam, entitled "The Miners Strike."

FREE VIET-NAM produces its own pulp for paper, made of a local reed and of bamboo. The latter makes a coarse, yellow paper and I brought back with me many copies of books and pamphlets and magazines manufactured from this bamboo pulp.

It was Xuan Thuy, the secretary general of the Front Lien Viet, and head of the Journalists Union who gave some more details of this fantastic publishing effort.

The leading paper is a daily, the "Cuu Quoc" or "National Salvation." It is printed in 30,000 copies and has never missed an issue, said Xuan Thuy, who is also its editor.

The weekly paper of the Lao Dong Party is entitled "Nhan Dan" or "The People," and it has separate editions in the north, center and south of the country, each of which is printed about 30,000 copies as well.

Lao Dong's important papers appear irregularly, such as "The People's Army," a bi-monthly on "Art and Literature," a magazine devoted to health and hygiene and "Lao Dong," the organ of the General Confederation of Labor.

"But what about your printing presses?" I asked. "There are five of them in the forest, often separated by 30 or 40 kilometers from the central editorial office. Sometimes, these

From Somewhere Inside Viet-Nam

presses have to be moved when the battle swirls too close for comfort. The various editions of the Front Lien Viet paper and the Lao Dong Party paper are now directed from a central office by radio.

FREE VIET-NAM has its own monitoring service as well as broadcasting stations.

I was able to follow the news of the world thanks to a mimeographed bulletin distributed daily to all administrative offices and branches of the government. The newspapers are distributed by horse, by truck and carried on foot. And these papers have their own correspondents everywhere. "We try to choose those who have proven themselves in battle," said Xuan Thuy.

Of course, the news gets to people in many more ways. Each paper is read aloud in every unit of the Front and the Party, in the workshops, the huts and the People's Army encampments. Its main editorials and features are reproduced in the tens of thousands of wallpapers. Often a copy will be read aloud by a sort of town-crier who mounts the high wooden platform that can be seen in many villages.

Apart from the local papers which circulate in the guerrilla areas, said Xuan Thuy, it is estimated that Free Viet-Nam's press reaches directly and indirectly at least half of the population.

Culture—what is it, after all, if not the expression of the strivings and struggles of the common people? I thought of so many millions in my own country who pride themselves on being literate but either do not read or else are fed the most insignificant meaningless trash. And I thought of scenes that I had witnessed in this land of Viet-Nam which made me reflect on the meaning of culture.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)
were issued in clemency pleas by leading French Catholics.

Today's Supreme Court decision was handed down as the White House and other agencies of government were being literally flooded with appeals from all over the world to save the young parents of two small children.

Voting against a stay were Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, Harold H. Burton, Tom C. Clark, Sherman Minton and Stanley F. Reed. Justice Jackson, before whom the appeal for a stay was presented Friday, had recommended that the court hear oral arguments today before acting on a stay, but he was overruled. Frankfurter agreed with Jackson. Burton also agreed that a hearing should be held but did not vote against a stay.

Justice William O. Douglas was for granting a stay and hearing the case on its merits. The court order stated that Douglas "thinks the petition for certiorari and the petition for rehearing present substantial questions."

The two small sons of the Rosenbergs, Michael, 10 and Bobby, six, accompanied by their grandmother left another letter at the White House Sunday during the tremendous demonstration which even White House police described as one of the largest, if not the largest, ever held there.

Meanwhile the State Department was getting reports from capitals in nearly all parts of the world, detailing the tremendous protests that were coming from all sections of the population.

In a companion order to the denial of stay for the Rosenbergs, the Supreme Court today also rejected a petition for a review by Martin Sobell, who was also framed on a phony "atom spy" charge and sentenced thirty years in prison.

France's top Catholic spokesmen, including Nobel Prize Winner Francois Mauriac, the novelist, urgently cabled an appeal to Cardinal Spellman of New York City asking him to intervene to save

the lives of the Rosenbergs. [See page two for text.] Their plea is along the lines of the clemency statement issued by Pope Pius XII and the official Vatican organ, L'Osservatore Romano recently.

It was understood that U. S. envoy to France, Ambassador Douglas Dillon had warned Washington in the most serious terms that the execution of the Rosenbergs would be a far-reaching mistake in American policy.

The U. S. Embassy report from Paris revealed that a giant demonstration has been set for Wednesday, "Save the Rosenbergs Day."

An Embassy spokesman was reported as stating there has never been such widespread feeling about a case since the Sacco-Vanzetti case in the 20s when the execution of the two innocent workers made Americans unwelcome in France. The spokesman admitted that the Embassy has received 3,000 letters on behalf of the Rosenbergs in the last 16 days, adding that at least half of them were from people not on the Left.

"Some of America's best friends in France" have joined the campaign to save the Rosenbergs, he said.

Wheat Prices At 3-Year Low

CHICAGO, June 5.—A wild selling wave hit major grain markets today and sent wheat prices tumbling to some of the lowest levels in three years.

Gov't Approves Plan to Raise Postage Rates

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Administration said today it would propose an increase in all postal rates, a move that would probably raise the cost of first class letters from 3 to 4 cents if Congress approved.



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